The China Mail.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch	£2,331,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Saturdays only	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturdays only	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE WAR.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE PEACE NOTE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. BALFOUR ON PEACE.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING WITH ENEMY.

AUSTRIAN NOTE CANNOT PRODUCE PEACE.

NOT AN EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a luncheon given at the Colonial Institute to South African, Australian and New Zealand Pressmen, said the Austrians had proposed irresponsible conversations. He did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations could be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the Austrian proposal, he was utterly unable to say that any profitable result could accrue from accepting it. He pointed out that the Germans hav so far not made anything "construable" into a definite proposal. The German peace offer of 1916, to which the Austrian proposal referred, was a brief document which was largely occupied in saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German Armies were, and did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms Germany would accept of the peace she desired.

Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1916 proposal, which said that respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added that we now knew that the suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue and which history will stigmatise as untrue. How then could Austria say peace negotiations were started in 1916 and that the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort? He declared that this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace, but an attempt to divide the Allies. No Coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the Alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding. There was not the slightest misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers. Therefore, the proposed conversations would be of no practical use.

Referring to Germany's demand for the return of her colonies, Mr. Balfour said: "Here again, is a point on which there can be no misunderstanding—(Hear, hear)—Germany stands on one side and we stand on the other. (Applause.) I say it is impossible to conceive that any conversation can bridge over a difference so deep or restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations whom she misused, or give back to Germany control over those Naval bases, which can give her control of means of communications not only between parts of the British Empire but between the civilised nations of the world." (Applause.) He said nobody in Britain could accept this German demand as it stood unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind, in conformity with what the Allies believe to be in the cause of Justice, Civilisation and Right, mere conversations would be fruitless. I cannot bring myself to believe this is an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an understanding upon the terms which it would be possible for us to accept. Therefore, we have little to hope from this new effort. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it cannot produce peace. (Applause.)

Illustrating the difficulty of dealing with any proposal for a peace talk at present, Mr. Balfour drew attention to the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Payer, last week, which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Vienna authorities, or did they not, know of this speech? The Vice-Chancellor, who did not speak for the Extremists but for the Liberal Wing of the German Government, did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country. She had been devastated, brutalised and ravaged.

LATER.

NO HONEST ENEMY DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Mr. Balfour said: "The public of the Entente countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but, until Germany is willing to look at the problems which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations will be useless, and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think the proposals will be accepted but because they wish to do something to divide the Allies. I fear there is not an honest desire among our enemies, to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it will be possible for us to accept. I am driven, perforce with great reluctance, to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them in the field, by working upon those sentiments, sometimes honourable and sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin but mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries, and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, or almost sure, that this new effort cannot produce peace, and I am sure it will not divide the Allies."

GREAT BRITAIN AND ESTHONIA.

REPUDIATION OF GERMANY'S CLAIM.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government in England against German oppression in Esthonia, Mr. Balfour has given an assurance that Great Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in, or the right to dispose of, Esthonia. No peace not embodying that principle would be satisfactory to Great Britain.

GERMANY READY TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.

The *North German Gazette* says the German Government is ready to gladly and without delay participate in the discussions suggested by Austria-Hungary.

THE "GALWAY CASTLE."

SOUTH AFRICA'S DETERMINATION.

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.

General Botha, in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence of the torpedoing of the *Galway Castle*, declares: "The enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end."

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER AT ST. MIHIEL.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

M. Poincaré and M. Clemenceau have paid a visit to St. Mihiel and met with an enthusiastic reception.—*Havas.*

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS ($3.) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 748

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.—) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of indentification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.

Dated the 9th day of Sept., 1918. [735

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [751

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1918. 753

THE BLACK SLAVES OF PRUSSIA.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GENERAL SMUTS.

BY BISHOP WESTON OF ZANZIBAR.

MAGILA MISSION,
MCHEZA, TANGA.
November 7th, 1917.

DEAR GENERAL SMUTS,

You will not be surprised, I think, to hear that we who live in German East Africa are becoming anxious about the fate of the colony.

The British Government and its Allies have spoken with decision: they have pledged their honour that they will fight till liberty is established throughout the world; until no one weak people is oppressed by a stronger race. And the President of the United States has given the authority of his great country to this solemn pledge.

But there are signs that some in England and on the Continent are ready to end the war before this liberty is established. A desire for a quiet life and, I suppose, a lust for money seem to outweigh in some minds the value of liberty, and tempt men to dishonour the sacrifice of blood and sweat that others have offered in its cause.

We are, therefore, becoming really anxious both for our Africans' future and for the honour of our country. We are afraid that Africa will be enslaved to Germany. We are afraid lest a small peace party cause our rulers to break their imperial pledge to establish liberty or die.

It seems right, therefore, that someone who knows German East Africa should publish the true facts.

And I desire to address these facts to you, Sir, for two reasons.

First, it is right that they should be set before one who has had experience both of Africans and German colonial rule, so that he may understand the exact points involved. And no one of our leaders has that experience in the same measure as you have.

And, secondly, as a missionary bishop, I write under a serious handicap. When missionary bishops speak of African rights, men lend an unwilling ear, and "wink the other eye." You, Sir, alone of all our leaders, know something of my own attitude to Africans. If you will, you can gain for my case a fair hearing. For you can testify that during the time I served as a porter in your East African Force, your Coast Column took no harm from my holding command of its African carriers. You can tell them discipline was fully maintained, the work done to time, and that without the loss of a single load of food or ammunition.

SHALL GREAT BRITAIN BETRAY?

Before I pass to the case against German rule in Africa, there is one point of the greatest importance.

Many thousands of German subjects in this Colony have been taken by Great Britain to act as porters at the front. They have assisted our forces to kill or capture their late masters. Great Britain took them: she could not do without them. But the Germans had published orders to all the people, before their retreat began, that no one was to help the English; and that anyone helping them would be liable to execution when the Kaiser's Government returns.

Is Great Britain prepared to betray these thousands to their late masters?

We called on them to help us fight for liberty. When victory comes, shall we dare tell them: it was our liberty, not yours, we sought? God forbid!

But we cannot leave it here. There is a further point.

In taking German subjects as our carriers, what was our position towards them? Were we out to enslave the conquered population, as the Kaiser does in Belgium and France? Were we heading a rebellion of Africans against the Kaiser? Or were we taking over the Colony in the name of liberty?

If we hand the Colony back to the Kaiser, we stand convicted of the very crime the Kaiser has committed: of compelling enemy subjects to help the fight against their own country. Is it conceivable we British could do that? And just because the people were not white? Again, God forbid!

If we let the Kaiser have East Africa again, we shall be guilty of a monstrous betrayal of thousands who gladly trusted us, and followed us to the war.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Let me now turn to the question of German rule in East Africa.

I will grant, gladly grant, the efficiency of the German system, and acknowledge no little assistance from some of the officials, from the time they found us established here on their arrival until within about two years of the outbreak of the war. My business, however, is not to discuss how English missionaries get on with German officials. We have to enquire how Germans treat Africans, under their colonial system.

What follows is my own personal experience. I record what I have seen and heard and know. What the indictment would be were several men to write I dread to think. Here is one man's plain story. It may be well to add that I am in my twentieth year of residence in East Africa and in my tenth year as Bishop of a considerable part of German East Africa; that I have many acquaintances and friends among Mohammedan and heathen Africans, and do not live merely among Christians, and that I can speak with the people freely in our common tongue, Swahili.

And the sum of my story is this:—

I will describe the state of things prevailing in the Colony before the war, in ordinary times of peace, when officials were at liberty to do their best for their best for their subjects.

The officials are, in the main, painstaking, accessible and conversant with the customs of their people. In civil matters they are more or less just to the native, and ready to seek facts.

"THEY RULE ENTIRELY BY FEAR."

Their failure is due to their inbred cruelty, which they encourage their African underlings to copy. They rule entirely by fear: and cruel punishments are their means of spreading terror throughout the land.

For example. The Government appointed Labour Commissioners to check the excesses of planters. On the civil side they did much useful work. But their methods of punishing the labourers were so cruel that they undid the good they accomplished.

Flogging is the German's pleasure. Twenty-five lashes are given as commonly as in London, on a "big day, the police cry "Move on." While fifty lashes, in two instalments, are very frequently given.

Now there are floggings and floggings. The African does not easily cry out. And those who have had to pass Government Houses at flogging times will bear me out that it was no ordinary flogging that produced the shrieks for which we had to listen. I am personally not averse from corporal punishment: it has rough justice in its favour. But cruelty is not punishment. The German sjambok, of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide, is cut to damage, not merely to hurt: the soldiers who lay it on are past-masters in the art: and the German himself presides at the ceremony to see that no mercy is given. To make it still more cruel, there is a notorious "law of floggings": I hope not official, but certainly enforced by the officials. It is this. The condemned man is not tied up, as he ought to be. He lies on the earth, his face in the dust or on a hard floor, as the case may be. After the first two or three strokes he usually has to be seized and forced to keep still. If he continues to wriggle and scream, he is liable to receive the same number of strokes again, there and then.

FLOGGING MOST CRUEL.

Again, when the punishment is over, if in his pain and excitement he forgets to come to attention and salute the German, he is liable, there and then, to receive the whole punishment again.

Thus while the law orders fifty lashes to be given in two instalments, a man gets fifty at one time: twenty-five for his offence and twenty-five for his breach of etiquette! Cruelty is a mild term in which to describe it.

Torture is another recognised method of dealing with Africans.

The Germans always accept the word of their African underlings against a native. In small cases a flogging settles the matter. But if it be a case that must go to a higher court, or one that involves stolen property, torture is employed to produce confession or evidence.

I will give two cases in my own knowledge, both of them friends of mine.

(a) The first was sent by his German official into the woods with policemen and sjambloks, and beaten day by day for quite a week, until his body was a mass of wounds and sores.

(b) The second was put in the "iron-hat." A band of iron was passed round his head, and tightened by means of a vice-like screw, so as to press more especially on his temples. The agony is unspeakable.

Another dodge is to tie a string to the middle finger, pass it back under and round the forearm, and tighten—till the man confesses.

With a system such as this the police force can usually supply a criminal to meet every case: and can also wipe out all private grudges they may have against their fellow-subjects.

In fact, the underlings are as bad as their masters: and no one dare complain. Revenge is, in my experience, always taken on those who venture to appeal to the German.

"CHAIN-GANG TORTURE."

Again, the punishment of the chain-gang is a most serious cruelty.

Eight men, or thereabouts, are chained by the neck to one very heavy chain. They are not unchained at all till their sentence is finished. Day and night, at all times and in all circumstances, the eight men live and move as one, while they are entirely at the mercy of the gaolers, who use on them freely sjambok, heavy nailed boots, or the butt-ends of their rifles. I have seen women in chains of a lighter kind.

Many of my friends have been through this; some have died under it. My teachers, who were caught during the war and locked up because I am English, have also given me their experience of chains. They say flogging is preferable: they know because they had a taste of both.

Deaths in gaol were far too common. Sometimes the Germans would move a whole set of gaolers: but they did not let punless things became very bad indeed. On this I cannot lay great stress, since in the nature of things the deaths cannot now be proved. But of the brutality and ill-treatment there can be no question: there are so many who have suffered it.

METHODS OF GERMAN POLICE.

Germans encouraged their police in cruelty. Even in the court, before conviction, the native was knocked about by the police: the Germans quite approved. If the accused, or his witness, did not stand at attention strictly; if he moved his hands when making his statement; if he called the German "master" (bwana) instead of "great master" (bwana mkubwa); if he showed hesitation in answering; or, did not understand the German's Swahili: or if, as often happened, he blundered in putting his own vernacular into Swahili, the police boxed his ears or hit him with their fists. It was the custom. It exalted the German's dignity. That it did not serve justice was no matter.

The Government school teachers were brought up in the same way. They were so often flogged themselves at school, that they became great floggers. And a sjambok, freely used, was found necessary for educating small boys of

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE BLACK SLAVES OF PRUSSIA.

(*Continued from Page 2.*)

any age from seven to thirteen. And it was laid on soundly.

In one case I came on a Government headman giving sjambok to a boy of thirteen for absenting himself from a German mission school. He told me the head of the mission had secured an order from the District officer that all absentees were to have sjambok from the headman!

It is a disease, this flogging. It makes the Germans feared everywhere: but it poisons the German mind, and the mind of the African underling.

Vicarious punishment the German loves: making parents and wife suffer for the faults of son or husband. And this not for local offences in which connivance is suspected, but for crimes done miles and miles away.

TREATMENT OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

Another peculiarly German habit is the persecution of native chiefs. I will give one instance out of several.

Old Mataka, a Yao of great renown in Portuguese Nyasaland, died, leaving two sons. One inherited the —— and had crossed the Rovuma into German territory; the other took his father's own district. The German official in Lindi at once tried to induce the second man to move with all his people into the German sphere. The German Mataka therefore sent a letter to his brother, warning him not to be such a fool as to move. This letter was seized at a German military post, read, and sent to Lindi. The writer, one of the highest Yao chiefs, a Sultan to his own people, was at once put in chains with rigorous labour, and after a short time died in chains.

As a final example of German terrorism, let me add that Germans on tour required as a rule to be supplied with a young girl at each sleeping-place. The headmen naturally do not pick them from their own families!

These are but a few typical examples of the working of the German colonial system. It is cruel, relentless, inhuman. And the reason is that it is German. Some of the administrators are pleasant men, kindly, affable, and sympathetic with their people up to a point. They will even drink whisky with a chosen African here and there! But once let them become official, and cruelty is the necessary attitude.

"THE SJAMBOK RULED THE PLANTATION."

The planters exercised great authority over their labourers. In writing, some rules of restraint did exist: but they were not observed much. The sjambok ruled the plantation and the household. Fifteen lashes were quite easily earned; and twenty-five was the normal reward for hurting your master's temper. It was very difficult for an African to appeal to the Government against a planter. No doubt, it should not be made too easy. But there are limits. The penalty for making a charge that was not proved was a year's imprisonment and at least fifty lashes. This I was told by a Judge, in the matter of a young lad whose master forced him to shameful practices, while my observation is that the penalty for proving a charge was nearly as bad, since the employer took his revenge later at his leisure.

The reason of this latitude allowed to planters will appear later.

To sum up on this point. The German method of governing Africans is cruelty inhuman and destructive of the native's self-respect. It is exactly designed to make him, and keep him, the obedient slave of a European Power, for ever and a day. The fear of the Germans is so deeply rooted in the natives that the power of initiative remains only with those who, sharing in the administrations of the country, act for their own profit. As slavery the system is splendid. Otherwise, it is sheer cruelty, and all the Africans I know, of whatever tribe or religion, have for years past been longing for the Germans to go from their land.

THE "SPLENDID" SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

In every colony labour presents serious problems, and many are the proposals made for solving them.

The German Government accepted two. It publicly and officially forbade all forcing of labour; the rule to that effect bearing the Governor-General's signature, if not that of the Emperor himself. Privately, and even officially, labour was regularly forced.

Governor Von Rechenberg, one of the best and most humane officials I have known, himself informed me that no labour could be forced.

His District Officers informed me that if they forced labour and were reported for it, the Governor was very angry with them: but that if they did not force labour the shareholders of the plantations made trouble for them at the Colonial Office.

It appears that among the shareholders are persons of such great weight that the local officials are bound to consider their wishes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Officials cannot sell Government land: for that you must go to the German East Africa Company (D.O.A.S.).

The forcing of labour is so managed as to put the finishing touch to the dehumanising of the native. It is true that in some districts, where natives live near the plantations in good numbers, a man is only required to put in thirty days every four months with any employer he may be able to agree with. Under this system the planters are, more or less, bound to treat their labourers fairly well.

EXAMPLES OF DEHUMANISATION.

But in many places it is not so done. Let me give a few examples from my own personal observation.

(1) A bridegroom seized at the church door from the side of his bride, and kidnapped for labour at the coast a hundred miles away.

The District Officer said he was sorry, but could do nothing.

(2) The women of a village seized and detained till their husbands redeemed them by consenting to go to the coast for various terms: starting at that very moment.

(3) Men collected at night from their beds, tied with rope, taken to a German planter's camp, forced to accept journey-allowance under threat of sjambok, and then taken to the coast as volunteer labourers.

In one such case, the German whom I interviewed said he had an official licence for so many men from each headman: and pleaded that his hunters always removed the rope before they produced their captives.

(4) An Assistant District Officer summoned a large meeting of elders. Eight hundred attended. After business was done, an order was issued that none could go unless a young man came in his place ready to start for the coast plantations. This official said he hated the system, but that he had to do it.

These are typical ways in which the District Officers supplemented the normal supply of forced labour by the headman, which was kept up regularly in some districts, law or no law to the contrary.

SHAMELESS PLANTERS.

The result, of course, was that some planters were quite shameless about not providing decent accommodation and food for their men: sickness was rife, and deaths far too frequent.

Also, they were in a position to cheat their people right and left. They all had their own stores, at which food and clothes were sold, the price being written off against the labourers' wages. The result, in view of African nature and a system of fines, was debt, and until the debt was cleared the labourer was held to work; unless he could get a District Officer to enforce the law which forbade his detention, a somewhat difficult feat. Native Commissioners did help here: but where none was to be had, the planter triumphed. And in any case the law only applied to labourers, or was only extended to them. Clerks and such-like were held in bondage till the debt was paid.

This labour system assumes that a native has no private interests, no family, no relatives, no domestic claims upon him, and no food problem of his own. He is a solitary unit able to hoe: and any German who can get him may take him at any moment of the day or night, and keep him for at least one month: or with luck three or four, or even more, months.

CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY.

Slavery is a recognised condition under the German flag. Slaves may be sold and bought. But no freeman can become a slave, and all babes are now born free.

A slave is one who was bought or stolen or taken captive, or the descendant of such a one. And also all who ever sought a chief's protection in the old days of inter-tribal war are now reckoned as slaves, as are their descendants.

A slave can redeem himself or herself. Prices range from 15 rupees to 75 rupees, according to age and condition.

I have redeemed several hundreds at one time and another; often to prevent the separation of husbands and wives under the law of slavery.

The District Officer at Lindi once told me his Government wished to abolish the state of slavery, and had thought of 1920 as a suitable year: but it could hardly afford compensation. The Kaiser, no doubt, had other ends in view for his income.

Meantime the system of slavery was much in favour with the Germans.

A planter could get hold of slaves who desired freedom; pay their master the money, and detain the slaves for a term of years while they paid back a minute sum each month, the sum being fixed by the German. Or he could deal direct with the master, and either hire his slaves for so much a year or redeem them as already explained without consulting them.

In the same way a German planter or official who desired an obedient concubine could always buy one in this way. He paid the redemption money to the master, and kept the girl and her certificate of freedom until he had no longer any use for her. She returned home a free woman.

THE BASEST OF REVENGE.

This point must not be missed. Viewing the possibility of the return of Germans and the result to the Africans who have been busy serving the English Army in the colony, we may well spare a moment to ask how in the past the Germans have treated "traitorous" natives.

You, Sir, know the cruel fate of South-West African natives, and the many thousands slaughtered to satisfy German thirst for revenge.

The rebellion of 1905 in this colony cost a very few Germans their lives. But some thirty thousand natives were slaughtered in revenge. Heads were paid for at the coast, one rupee a head, after a time; in the earlier days the so-called "friendly tribes" were permitted to massacre and rape the tribes from which the rebel had come.

Those who knew assigned the rebellion to forced labour and cruelty. The District Officer at Lindi, after "detaining" three Arabs for some months, claimed to possess letters from Cairo and Constantinople ordering the slaughter of all foreigners and their friends.

Some of his fellows were sceptical. But he had great influence, and I think the Anti-Islam legislation you discovered in the German archives dates back to his discovery.

It was frightful revenge for a very small matter. What will it be, the revenge on those who have helped the English to kill and capture almost the whole German population? No German will lift his head again until the country has been drenched in native blood: it is not in him even to try! And whatever safeguards a Peace Conference may devise, an excuse for an "expedition" is easily made.

We know that here, at Mahenge, after the sudden visit of a British Intelligence Officer and the capture of a few Germans, several Africans were publicly hanged in the town: although no one here had any knowledge of the coming of the little column: it came and went like a flash.

CRUELTIES DURING THE WAR.

Of cruelty during the war it is not my intention to speak. What Germans are in war we all know now. Africa has suffered as Belgium and Serbia. But in a different degree. We can say without fear of contradiction that enough cruelty has been shown to natives to shut the Germans out from any just claims to govern them again.

When I was with your force I was told by those in high command that natives had been thrown into the bush, their hands tied behind them, to starve to death; and that women, whose babies interfered with the carrying of loads, had to see their babies thrown into the bush to die.

Of brutal executions there is more than evidence enough. German photographs supplying corroboration, while the tales brought back to us by men who were carriers with the German forces are damning, and my teachers who were in chains and prison because I and my staff are English have a sad tale to tell—fourteen died under the treatment.

I do not dwell on these things. We may be told they are due to war madness, and the war will end. Yet I cannot pass them by in silence. For to my mind they belong to a madness that will not end; a madness that made the war, and, if it can, will make another before long.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

It remains then for me to sum up the situation. German rule is impossible. The German does not understand the elementary principles of humane Government. He is efficient, he is polite, he is correct in his behaviour and in his official attitude, but he is a German. And being a German he sees a native as a tool; he is cruel and inhuman, and under him the African must become a slave, or die.

I am quite aware that some Germans dislike this system: as some English planters assure me they admire it. It is none the less true that Germans, as an empire, approve it, and Britons, as an empire, hate it.

I myself can quote cases of cruelty to natives on the part of Britons: but they are so exceptional as to deserve silence.

We must judge things on the average. And the average German is incompetent to rule Africans. The Peace Conference that shall allow him to try again will be guilty of the wilful betrayal of liberty, and of the rights of the weakest people of the earth.

There is one point raised by honest enquirers I must try to meet.

Why, it is asked, if Germans are so cruel, have their native soldiers stuck so closely to them during the later stages of the war?

Several reasons are, on the surface, evident to us who know both parties and the circumstances of the people.

In the first place, it is not easy to run away from a German force. My teachers, who were carried off in chains and badly treated, found, when they were unchained and put to carriers' work, that escape was almost impossible. A few got away; while several others tried and failed. Much more difficult is it for a soldier, who may not lag behind as a sick carrier can. And of course the penalty of failure to make good an escape is frightful!

Secondly, Africans do not fancy running away from their rations; and therefore are not likely to do so except within reasonable distance of home. A force far from home will have few deserters.

Thirdly, in waterless country where the few water-places are camping-grounds for troops and porters, fugitives have a very poor time. My teachers who did escape nearly died of thirst, and were only saved by coming on English troops at a water-hole.

Fourthly, the Germans filled their troops with lies about the brutality of the British, and the fate of all deserters. This we know from those who deserted early in the campaign, when escape was easier, before the great retreat began.

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME.

Yet one more reason is at hand. The Germans have impressed on their men that while, through force of circumstances, they cannot resist the English in this colony, yet in Europe they are quite invincible. Their return to the colony is therefore only a matter of time, and on their return every deserter will pay the dire penalty of his crime. Now, Sir, you know how good a defence the Germans have put up, and how, favoured enormously by the size of the country and their local knowledge, a comparatively small number of them has given us an extraordinarily difficult task. The Africans are not fools; they admire courage and cunning; and seeing what Germans can do here, they have without doubt accepted their leaders' tales of England's failure at home. My teachers in the Lindi district were officially informed quite early in the war that Germans ruled England, that Scotland was in Austrian hands; and Ireland? Well! Ireland had been given to the Turks! This was publicly announced at Lindi by the District Officer at the same time that he promised "widows of English soldiers" to faithful Africans!

Let it be recorded to the honour of one German, the most decent-living planter in that district, that meeting my people on their way home from Lindi, and hearing from them this latest news, he told them it was lies, all lies, and expressed strong views about the immorality of the government's policy of falsifying the news.

GERMANS AND NON-GERMANS.

We must add to all these reasons the fact that these Africans are very faithful to leaders whom they know well, and never more so than when things are not going well, and it is also true that many Germans, however cruel in punishment, have an affable way with Africans to whom they are accustomed, not showing the same colour prejudice that so many Britons unfortunately possess. Germans, I think, divide the world into Germans and Non-Germans. Colour is a detail, concerning non-Germans amongst themselves, so that while Africans must always fear them, with dog-like fear, Germans may make pets of a few, pets to be kept in order with the whip.

This last point was clearly emphasised in the proposal to legalise marriage between Germans and African women. A bill to this effect was taken into the Reichstag: I did not see its fate.

Such, Sir, is the condition of slavery out of which your force delivered the people of this Colony. And such is the state to which some in England and on the Continent desire to restore the Africans. In this civil area British rule has already begun to make itself felt, and the people are rejoicing in it. Already the Administration has worked wonders, in spite of inevitable hindrances due to our state of war.

Is it conceivable that any man of honour, any man of compassion, can for a moment consider handing these Africans back to the Kaiser's rule?

FINAL PLEA FOR LIBERTY.

And now I must have done: for I have said all that can be contained in a letter, and quite enough to show how impossible is German rule in this colony.

I know that your sympathy is with me, as also I know that on naval and military grounds no sane man will vote for restoring to the Kaiser this strategic point of attack. For once returned here, Germany can threaten not the adjacent colonies only, but Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, while with a submarine base here she can abolish all our trade with India and the East and close the Suez Canal against us.

Yet I would make one final appeal on the ground, not of expediency and policy, but of devotion to liberty.

The sacrifices of blood and money already made by Great Britain and her Allies have gone far to make good their pledge that they will be free or die.

Freedom is now within reach, and, by God's good grace, the Entente Powers have no fear of a failure that would be a living death.

In this hour of approaching victory, then, shall we do honour to the blood outpoured? Or shall we rob our dear Dead of their triumph? In our treatment of Africa we shall find our answer. If we raise liberty to a throne so high that her sceptre can reach to the remotest African tribe, then indeed are our Dead ones justified, and their blood avenged.

"IF LIBERTY BE LOST!"

But if, at the eleventh hour, we permit war-weariness to numb our aspirations, peace parties to warp our judgments, and interested counsellors to deceive our minds; if, that is, we end the war before we have set Africa and Armenia free; liberty will have been lost. Vain the sacrifice of blood; profitless the pouring out of cash; worse than useless the sorrows of a broken world; if liberty, Christ's liberty, be lost!

Of course, no man who has shared the fighting will, for one moment, question our duty of going on till liberty rules the world. The question comes from those at home who feel the pressure of the war, but do not see its real meaning. It is my hope that this letter may help some of them to see what the war really involves.

I am afraid men of my own cloth are largely to blame that so many Christians sum up this war as "God's fatherly chastisement," and would welcome its speedy close as a sign of His renewed favour. Oh! if only we could rid our minds of such cant and lying slander. I admit our share in the sins that have made modern Europe; I admit we pay our share of the bill those sins themselves present against us. But God? I see God calling on the Entente Powers to redouble their patience, and stiffen their shoulders for the final fight. I hear Him summon us all to carry on this war till the world-powers yield—that human liberty be crowned with Christ our Liberator.

"ENSLAVED TO CASH AND CASTE."

The Pope reminds us that Christ is Prince of Peace. Indeed, He is Prince of Peace between God and man, of peace between man and man; Prince of the universal brotherhood in which eternal Love may be found revealed. But of peace between ruling class and ruling class, while the ruled are enslaved to cash and caste; of such a peace Christ is not the Prince. The Peace of which the Christ I serve is Prince will give peace at home even to Africans. And with no other sort of peace will God wish us to make terms.

As a last word, let me say just this. Since it is evidently quite impossible to hold enquiries in Africa, or to refer the questions to the people, it behoves one who dares to champion the Africans to throw down such a stake as will carry conviction to the British mind. The letter is my stake. For if the Germans return to rule here it will cost me what I hold most dear: my work, my diocese, and my numberless relations with the people of East Africa. All this I am glad to risk that these people may be set free, and our Government allowed to fulfil its plighted word, and raise liberty to a universal throne.

I am, Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
FRANK ZANZIBAR,
Head of the Universities' Mission in the Eastern Districts of German East Africa.

To Lieut.-General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., London, England.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District WILL BE CLOSED to public business on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

T. D. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 760

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EURYLOCHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th Oct. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 765

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
FROM NEGAPATAM EX S.S. FAZILKA.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 766

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 21st Sept., 1918, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

4 Sacks of COFFEE BEANS and Ten Cases MARGARINE.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 764

(Continued on Page 8.)

MARRIAGES.

BLUNT-BLUNT.—At Windsor, on July 20th, Captain HAROLD E. BLUNT, M.C., Yeomanry, formerly of Peking, to KATHLEEN HARRIET, younger daughter of the late Colonel F. C. BLUNT, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

COMPTON-CARISIO.—On 17th September, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean (The Very Rev. A. J. Walker) A. H. COMPTON, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. H. E. Compton, of Andover, Hants, to MIMY CARISIO, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carisio, of Shanghai and Milan.

McBAIN-DAVIS.—At London, on July 25th, Major R. B. R. McBAIN, M.C., Croix de Guerre, R.F.A. and R.A.F., son of late G. McBAIN, of Shanghai, to VERA, daughter of late Major J. W. H. DAVIS.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Tientsin, on July 26th, MARY FRANCES ANDERSON, the dearly cherished and loved daughter of LIONEL JOHN CROSSLEY ANDERSON, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Molly Josephine (*née* Noble), his wife, age 2 years and 1 month.

BADELEY.—On June 24th, AUDREY, younger daughter of F. J. BADELEY, Northwood, Middlesex, late Hongkong Civil Service, aged 13 years.

LOW.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 8th, JAMES LOW, of Tayport, Fifeshire, late Engineer C.M.S.N. Co.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1918.

WAR BOND LOTTERIES.

HONGKONG when it went in for "War Bond Drawings" in aid of war charities followed a lead given by India and the Straits Settlements, and we remember that the opposition emphasised the fact that it had been officially intimated in both of these territories that permission would not be given by the Governments concerned for any more lotteries. The conclusion drawn from those announcements was either that the financial results seemed at the time not promising enough to justify this infraction of the general law against lotteries or that the experience was proving the holding of such drawings to be pernicious. We are not aware that any departure has been made from that decision in India, but both in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States that policy has been departed from, and the departure defended in speeches made in the Legislative Councils of the two territories. Thus in the Federal Council of the Malay States, H.E. The High Commissioner (Sir ARTHUR YOUNG), during whose administration gambling has been prohibited in these States, and who described himself as, in normal times, a fanatic in this repect, said:

> But these times are abnormal times. We have all seen and read the calls not only of the Red Cross but of all funds for contributions to carry on their work in the war. What we have to do is to make our soldiers and sailors as comfortable as we can. With money only that can be done, by lotteries we get money which we cannot get in any other way. Last year we had lotteries of this kind and a large sum was gained by these lotteries. But we can all see that it is best not to go against the law in this matter even, and so we wish to legalize what was done and to state that the Government will not prosecute those who do this.

The Federal Council of the Malay States was in agreement with the views of the High Commissioner and passed a Bill which gives the High Commissioner power to grant a license for the holding of a lottery on the condition that not less than one-fourth of the proceeds be handed over to a charity connected with the present war. The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has passed a similar enactment. Hongkong this year, as last is, proceeding with a Drawing, entirely on the sanction given by H.E. The Governor. A Shanghai contemporary makes the comment that: "English law, however, prohibits lotteries, and the action taken in Singapore and Hongkong only serves to accentuate the anomaly that war lotteries, so far as Britons are concerned, are illegal in China." They are, of course, illegal in Hongkong and they are illegal, so far as Britons are concerned, in Siam, but we see that the British War Aid Association in Siam has organised a lottery of one million ticals in connection with its "Our Day" effort, and we suppose that is done with the sanction of the British Minister, just as similar War Bond Drawings in Hongkong have been sanctioned by the Governor. If the British community in Shanghai desired to organised a similar Drawing, we have no reason to suppose that H.M.'s Minister at Peking would prohibit it. Indeed one British community in China is already running a war lottery. We refer to the "Our Day" effort at Shameen. When the matter of the Straits lottery was under discussion in the Legislative Council the Attorney General went into the history of lottery legislation in England and quoted from the preamble of one of the Acts to show that it was passed on the ground that lotteries were "promoted by certain evil disposed persons who by means thereof most unjustly and fraudulently got to themselves great sums of money." But the speaker went on to observe that in the course of time it was discovered that there was one lottery promoted by the Art Union or Art Association, the prizes in which were paintings, drawings and other works of art and the money subscribed had to be expended in the purchase of those works of art. Accordingly in 1846 an Act was passed legalising such lotteries, the reason given being that they were conducted in good faith and for the encouragement of the fine arts. That is the precedent for the new legislation in the Straits. The claim will be admitted that if the Art Union lotteries justified such an exception to the general law on the subject, these War Bond drawings make an infinitely stronger case. A point has been made by the opposition to the lottery in the Straits—and it is a point that has been raised in Hongkong—that it is setting a bad example to the Chinese, who have suppressed gambling. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Government permits lotteries which correspond in their objects to our War Bond Drawings. One, "under the authorisation of the Goverament of the Republic of China" has just been run by the Chinese Benevolent Association of Shanghai, the proceeds being divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. We cannot get away from the fact that immensely larger sums are obtained by these Drawings for the objects it is desired to benefit than would be contributed in any other way, and that is the justification of the lotteries.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is the Chinese Autumn Holiday.

Exchange rose this morning to 3s. 8.3/16d. on demand.

A scheme is on foot to provide Shanghai with a steam laundry.

The Manila Observatory this morning reported a typhoon to be near or over Guam, moving N.N.W.

A Peking telegram reports the *arrest of four revolutionists, who were* in possession of five bombs. Two Cantonese are implicated.

The Charlie Chaplin programme starts at the Hongkong Cincina Theatre to-night. For particulars, see advertisement in another column.

The new Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 71, Bridges Street, is to be formally opened by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government on October 10th at 4 p.m.

Peking was decorated with the national flag yesterday when Chu Sai Cheong was presented with the credentials of his election as President of the Republic.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The September Criminal Sessions were opened, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gomperts also sitting in the second Court.

[BEFORE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.]

RETURNED BANISHER.

U Pong *alias* U Fuk was charged with disobedience of an order of banishment.

Accused pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C. B. E., said there were three previous convictions against accused, one of which was for returning from deportation. This was the second time he had returned.

Asked if he had anything to say, accused replied that it was of no use for him to say anything.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to two years' hard labour.

MISAPPROPRIATION.

Leung Kui was charged with misappropriation, and pleaded guilty.

His Lordship explained the charge to accused, who said he quite understood the charge.

The Attorney General said the accused was employed as an assistant shroff by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. He was formerly a boy in the firm but rose to the position of assistant shroff. On June 17 he was given a sum of $3,101.80 to pay into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He absconded with the money and the paying-in book was returned to the firm, some days later, through the post.

Ho Leung, assistant compradore of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., said the accused was in receipt of $9 a month and board and lodging. He had been in the habit of handling moneys for some years, but not such large sums as that in question.

His Lordship: Do you not think that $3,000 odd is a very large sum to entrust to a young man in receipt of only $9 per month?

Witness replied that it was, but accused was an old member of the staff.

His Lordship said it seemed to him to be rather a temptation.

His Lordship, addressing accused, asked whether there was any possibility of any of the money being recovered.

Accused said he had no money.

His Lordship: You have pleaded guilty to the very serious offence of fraudulent misappropriation of money which empowers the Court to pass a sentence of seven years. However, I take into consideration certain circumstances in your favour. I am told by the assistant compradore that you have been employed for some ten years by the firm and during that time nothing has been known against you before. It is submitted that strong temptation was placed in your way, inasmuch as a large sum of money was unexpectedly placed in your hands. I am very loth to send you to a long term of imprisonment because I hope, when you come out of prison, you will be able to recover your position and live an honest life. I understand, also, that your employers do not wish to press the case against you and I shall pass upon you what I consider a very lenient sentence; but let it be a warning to you never to come before the Court again. The sentence of the Court is that you go to prison for nine months, with hard labour.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Luk Chi was charged with the murder of an amah, on July 29, at No. 5 East Block, Military Quarters.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Philips, defended the accused.

The jurymen were: Messrs. C. A. Lopes, D. D. Ozorio, F. A. Chopardy, L. A. Rose, P. Tod, V. F. V. Roberiro and F. E. Rosser.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the facts were very simple and he did not think there was any doubt that the prisoner killed the deceased woman; in fact prisoner admitted the act when charged at the Police Station. If there should be any defence to the charge on mental ground, it would be for the accused to prove it. The accused was charged with the murder of an amah, on July 29. On that morning, a Sunday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, who lived at No. 5 East Block, Military Quarters, were away from the house. The only occupants were the prisoner, who was empolyed as cook-boy, and a baby amah the deceased. At about half-past-eight a lady, who lives in flat No. 6 in the same block, heard a scream and the sound of the breaking of crockery. She came out and heard another scream. She then went to the door of No. 5 and knocked and demanded admittance. A few minutes later the door was opened and the amah came out and collapsed. She was covered with blood. Then the prisoner came out and stood there apparently dazed. A little boy, who had also heard the noise, called Sergeant Marriott, who took the accused to the Police Station. The woman was sent to the Government Civil Hospital where she died the same day. The prisoner, when charged at the Police station, admitted slabbing the amah. He said: "I did stab her. I did not take away her money." The master of these two servants would tell the jury that the accused and deceased were not on very good terms. On the previous day to the murder, they had both asked to be allowed to leave. Mr. Bradbury refused, until other servants were found. He had no idea, however, that the matter was so serious. The prisoner further asked to be allowed to go and said it would be better if the amah stayed. The reason he gave was that if the amah was sent away she would cause him (the accused) trouble. That showed that relations were strained the day before and, of course, the amah was not in Court then to tell them what the actual cause of the bad feeling was, but it culminated on that Sunday morning in a violent attack by the prisoner on the amah which caused her death.

Dr. Macfarlane, the Government Bacteriologist, then gave evidence as to finding human blood on a coat and a carving knife.

Mr. C. W. Bradbury said he had heard altercations between the accused and the deceased on several occasions, and corroborated the statement that both accused and deceased had asked to be allowed to leave his service.

Sergeant Marriott stated that when arrested the accused appeared to be dazed.

Asked by His Lordship whether accused appeared any different, in the dock, witness replied that prisoner's hair seemed to have grown a little longer.

Dr. Johnson, P. C. M. O. stated that he had had accused under observation. He might or might not have appreciated what he was doing. Witness came to the conclusion that the accused was suffering from a delusion that the amah was persecuting him and was giving him medicine to make him mad. Accused stated to witness that the amah had suggested marriage, which was refused. Accused gave the reason that he did not like the amah.

Witness said he formed the opinion that accused lost his self control.

In his opinion a man might realise the difference between right and wrong, but having lost control of himself he might not be able to restrain himself from committing a criminal act.

Further questioned by His Lordship, witness stated he thought accused realised he was doing a wrongful act but was unable to stop himself. There was nothing in accused's family history to indicate hereditary insanity.

Dr. G. E. Aubrey stated that the accused's attitude was far from normal after he had committed the crime, and for that reason witness assumed that the accused was not sane. He thought the loss of self-control almost amounted to impulsive insanity.

The Attorney General pointed out that the law did not recognise uncontrollable anger as a defence of a crime. For the delusions they were entirely dependent upon the accused's own story, after the murder. It would have been very much better if they had some evidence of delusions before the murder.

Dr. Aubrey said the motives for the murder appeared to be so trivial, that a sane man would not commit such an act for such reasons. When he examined prisoner he appeared to be trying to tell the truth but found great difficulty in expressing his ideas.

The Attorney General addressing his Lordship said that after hearing the evidence of Dr. Anhrey and Dr. Johnson he would have great difficulty in asking the jury to bring in any other verdict than that of guilty, but insane.

His Lordship then addressed the jury, reviewing the evidence as to the accused's sanity.

The jury, without leaving the box, found accused guilty, but insane.

His Lordship addressing accused said:—The sentence of the Court is that you be detained at His Majesty's pleasure.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.]

BURGLARY AND RECEIVING.

Chun Chung, Leung Kwan, Fung Kuk, Chin Kwong Yee, and Sun Sze were charged with burglary, on three separate counts, the three latter accused also being charged with receiving. The first accused pleaded guilty but said he had nothing to do with the last three accused. The second accused also pleaded guilty, the third, fourth and fifth accused pleading not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, prosecuted and the accused were undefended.

The jurymen were Messrs. J. G. P. Foulds, P. A. Cordeiro, G. M. Xavier, B. J. Botelho, F. F. Duckworth, K. D. Mistry and W. Lyle.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Crown Solicitor said the accused were charged with three burglaries at houses in Queen's Road Central and Jervois Street, during August. They were further charged with receiving. It would be proved that communication was available over the roofs of all the houses in question and also evidence would be called to show that the burglaries were not seen but the doors on the roofs had been tampered with and that property had been stolen. In the case of the houses in Queen's Road Central, entrance was effected through a window, and as the entrance was only eight inches wide it was suggested that the fourth accused, a small boy, was used to enter the houses. The accused were arrested in Hellier Street, and whilst a search was being made one of the accused threw away a pawn ticket relating to some of the stolen property. The third accused also gave the police a number of pawn tickets. A number of pawn-brokers would be called to show that some of the stolen goods were pawned by the third defendant. Evidence was then taken after which the jury found the third and fifth defendants guilty and sentence of one year's hard labour in each case was passed. The fourth accused was discharged the first and second accused who pleaded guilty were each sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

WOUNDING A WOMAN.

Wong Wai pleaded guilty to a charge of cutting and wounding a woman at Yaumati and also attacking an amah, on August, 21.

Accused pleaded guilty, and asked for mercy.

His Lordship said accused was guilty of a very serious offence and passed sentence of seven years' hard labour on the first charge and one year's hard labour on the second charge.

THE MAGISTRACY.

GERMAN DYE IN COURT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of German dye.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who defended, pleaded not guilty.

Kong Kaion, a Chinese detective, examined, said on the 10th he was on duty in plain clothes in Central Police Station. He got instructions from the Inspector and went to 144, Des Vœux Road Central and saw Wong Ni and Fu Chiang. He found placed on the counter a quantity of dye. He went with Wong Ni and the latter gave it to Fu Chiang to sell. Witness asked Fu Chiang where he got the dye, and witness was taken to 158, Queen's Road Central to Wing Fat Chong, a piece goods dealer. Witness asked the master of the firm where he obtained the dye. He said he got it from a friend. Witness was then taken to Lai Yan, who said he purchased it from a marine hawker.

Kan Ting Sing, salesman at Wing Fat Chong shop, said they bought the dye-stuffs from the defendant on Sept. 4th for $4.58 a tin, the total value being $13.15. He wanted to use the dye himself. The defendant came into the shop. Witness had since sold it for $18 a tin. He had known the defendant for 10 years. He had no reason to suspect that the dye was stolen.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that the defendant should be discharged. He read section 36 which laid down that every person "who is brought before the Magistrate charged with being in possession of anything in any manner suspected to have been stolen." At the time when the charge was laid the defendant had nothing in his possession. The goods were in the possession of the last witness, who purchased it and sold it. The possession was not in the defendant. He referred to the case of Regina v. Pratt.

His Worship quoted Hadley and Perks in 32 *Law Journal*, New Series, page 32. Sections 36 and 23 had to be read together. The power, so far as it existed in England, was the power existing in the Metropolitan Act. It was proved in connection with these sections that before the power operated the constable had got to find some person actually conveying the goods; that provided the constable found some one conveying the goods he was entitled to follow the person up. It was expressed in the section that the constable must find the person who had conveyed the goods at the time of the charge. That having been done, section 38 operated, provided the person having the goods could satisfy the Court that he had obtained the goods from a second person, then that person becomes liable to the Court, unless he can satisfy the Court that he got it from another person, and so on.

The defendant was discharged.

KIDNAPPING A BOY.

A Chinese woman was brought up this morning before Mr. Wolfe charged with kidnapping a boy and selling another for $25 at Tai O. Another small boy was also charged with aiding and abetting.

The second defendant pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Devney said that if His Worship found the first defendant guilty it was better to transfer the case to the Supreme Court.

His Worship remanded the case.

HEAVY FINE FOR ILLICIT OPIUM.

An old Chinese woman was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to a fine of $1,200 for being in illicit possession of 13 taels of non-Government opium.

SERVANT CHARGED.

A Chinese servant was charged before Mr. Wolfe for leaving the services of Mr. Ritchie without giving due notice.

Sergeant Casman asked his Worship to remand the case, which was accordingly done.

A LEPROUS DEFENDANT.

Two Chinese were charged with the larceny of a piece of sheeting valued at $60 from a vacant plot of ground in Cathchick Street.

Inspector Macdonald, in prosecuting, asked his Worship to discharge the second defendant, who was a leper, suffering from acute leprosy.

The first defendant was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second defendant was discharged and ordered to be sent from the Colony.

AMMUNITION IN FALSE BOTTOM BOXES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with being in unlawful possession of 20 rounds of ammunition.

A Chinese revenue constable stated on a search of defendant's baggage on the Kwang Wing wharf the ammunition and a revolver were found concealed in boxes with false bottoms. Defendant told him he was carrying the arms for anothe man.

Defendant made an identical statement to the Court.

Mr. Wood fined him $500 or three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another Chinese was charged with being in possession of a revolver with one round of ammunition.

He was fined $200.

THEFT OF PIPING.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two iron pipes valued at $10.

Defendant said he bought the pipes from a garden in Yaumati.

A previous conviction was recorded and the defendant was now sentenced to one month's hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

A Chinese was charged this afternoon in Mr. Wood's Court for an attempted arm robbery on a junk in Yaumati.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted.

Mr. McKenney, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, examined, said on the 3rd August at 11.35 a.m. the defendant was admitted into hospital in an unconscious state, suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was discharged on the 29th. His left arm was paralysed and he refused to have an operation. The woman who was assaulted by the defendant was also admitted in a very weak condition and had on her head ten deep wounds, two of which went to the bone and injured it. There was an additional deep wound about the right eyebrow, which also involved the skull, and a deep wound on the left side of the face. There was a wound on the middle finger on the left hand. She was discharged, practically cured, on the 6th instant. For a week after she was admitted her condition was serious. The wounds might have been caused by a hatchet or a chopper. Another woman was admitted at the same time as the other woman and was in a weak condition, having lost a great deal of blood. She had eight wounds on the scalp, one of which actually entered the scalp. She had a wound over the right side of the forehead and on the back of the left hand. She was also in a dangerous condition in the hospital for a week. She had now been discharged cured.

A Chinese sergeant-interpreter at the Water Police Station said on the 29th August he charged defendant in the presence of Inspector Gordon. He made a statement in answer to the charge: "The mistress owed me and Ah Po wages. The mistress wanted to fight us and Ah Po got excited and excited the mistress. I went to separate them. I received a blow on the head which rendered me unconscious. I fell into the water and later the boat was towed to Yaumati. I was picked up and went to the hospital."

An Indian constable 283 said on 2nd or 3rd of last month at about 8.50 a.m. he saw defendant lying on the pavement in Reclamation Street. He had a wound on his head and was shivering and unconscious. Witness telephoned for an ambulance and defendant was taken to the station.

The case was adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

ALLIES TO CONSIDER IT.

AGREEMENT ON SPECIFIC POINTS REQUIRED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Well-informed circles in London are of the opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian Note. Consequently, an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending a Conference unless certain specific points, such as the Central Powers recognising the necessity of indemnifying Belgium and Serbia, have been agreed beforehand.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it would be "monstrous to float the Austrian proposals and the paper suggests that the Allies should request an expression of enemy views regarding the possibilities of a settlement on lines such as President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George had laid down.

FRENCH VIEW OF AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

MONUMENT OF FEAR AND HYPOCRISY.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

"The enemy's peace offensive has taken official shape in Austria inviting the Allies to open a confidential and non-binding discussion. The Allied peoples, having been warned, are on their guard against trickery by the Central Powers. The peace cry is the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive.

"The Allied attitude is clear. They require reparation, restitution and guarantees, and the punishment of the criminals for the outrages on French territory. The Austrian Note to the belligerents is a monument of fear and hypocrisy. With the peace proposals came a raid on Paris.

"The Socialist papers do not comment on the Austrian Note, except the *Evolution Fibre*, which definitely opposes the idea of an acceptance. *Havas.*"

AMERICAN PRESS CONSIDER IT TEUTONIC TRICKERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Practically the whole of the Press of the United States uncompromisingly reject the Austrian peace proposal, regarding it as part of a campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen alike, Democrats and Republicans, are opposed to it.

The *World* says: "When Germany wants peace, she will have to ask for it in her own name."

The *New York Herald* says: "Our answer is, not until the Central Powers lay down their arms and withdraw from the occupied territories and renounce the shameful Brestlitovsk Treaty."

The *New York Times* recommends acceptance of the invitation, but not an abatement of the war preparations.

The *Chicago Herald* says: "The talk of peace is now vile, until the war ends with a decisive victory."

Most of the newspapers emphasise that Germany must submit to the specific terms outlined by the Allied statesman before peace discussions are undertaken.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

An official report states:—

A German raiding aeroplane was brought down in a suburb of Paris and three German airmen were killed.

LATER.

An official report states that a second German raider was brought down by anti-aircraft guns and dropped in the forest of Compiegne.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ITALIAN POSITIONS IMPROVED.

ENEMY LINES RAIDED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A wireless Italian official report states:—

We successfully raided the enemy's lines north-west and north of the Grappa, improving our positions at some points and taking 321 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AMERICANS BEYOND VILLERS-SOUS-REMY.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY POSITIONS TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The papers state that the news from the Woevre front is excellent. The Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Remy and reached Vandiers, 2½ kilometres from the frontier station.

East and north-east of Vailly the Americans, following the valley of Rupt-de-Mad, carried a series of strongly-entrenched positions in the direction of Gorze and Chaghlay.

Towards Fresnes the French advanced three kilometres on a front of 18 kilometres and reached the line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe and Morgeville.

FURTHER AMERICAN PROGRESS.

STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINE TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

There has been further progress by the Americans, to the extent of a two-mile advance on the Meuse.

The Nancy-Verdun line has been cleared of the Hun and the French have resumed control of the two railway lines, which were extremely useful at the commencement of the Allied offensive, being one of the principal sections of strategic railways in France. *Havas.*

THE BALKANS

SERBIANS IN ACTION.

BULGARIAN POSITIONS CARRIED WITH BRILLIANT DASH.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

On the 15th, after a violent artillery preparation, the French and Serbians attacked enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje.

The entire first line of the Bulgarian positions was brilliantly carried, on a front of 11 kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground. Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty captured.

The operations are developing favourably.

British and Serbian airmen effectively supported the infantry and bombed communications.

MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Agency learns that after artillery firing the French and Serbians on the 15th attacked very powerful Bulgarian positions, which had been organised and fortified for over two years.

The whole of the positions on a front of 15 kilometres, including Veternik, Dobropolje and Sokol, constituting the most important part of the Magedonian front, were carried.

Several hundreds were taken prisoners and a great number of guns and material captured.

A PRELUDE OF GREATER SUCCESSES.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner at the Carlton, and referring to the Salonika offensive, stated that the first and second line of the enemy trenches and also various important hills were carried and 800 taken prisoner. "This is only a prelude of greater successes and triumphs," he said, "in which British and Greek troops will take an equally glorious part."

200,000 GREEKS UNDER ARMS.

SOMETHING BIG ON SALONIKA FRONT PROMISED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Agency interviewed M. Michala Copoulos, the Greek Minister of Agriculture, who said that Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms and could raise an additional 100,000, but was handicapped owing to the lack of shipping. Greece, however, was immediately commencing to build shipyards.

He concluded by saying that he was convinced that the Salonika front would prove far more important than was generally realised and soon there will be big developments there.

DEEDS THAT WON THREE V.C'S.

TALES OF REMARKABLE BRAVERY AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A special *Gazette* announces the award of Victoria Crosses to the following:—

Lieutenant ALBERT BORELLA (Australian Army). He captured a machine-gun and also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with very heavy loss two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was outnumbered by ten to one.

Sergeant JOHN MEIKLE, of the Seaforths. Single-handed he put out of action the crews of two machine-guns and was killed while attacking the crew of another machine-gun, which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

Corporal JOSEPH KAEBLE, Quebec Regiment. When the whole of his section, except one, were casualties, he jumped upon a parapet and held up the enemy with a Lewis gun. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench, mortally wounded. He fired the last of his cartridges at the retreating Germans. While lying on his back in the trench and before losing consciousness, he shouted to the wounded: "Keep it up, boys. Don't let them through. We must stop them." The complete repulse of the enemy at this point was due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CORPORATION.

WITH A CAPITAL TO 20 MILLION ROUBLES.

TOKIO, Sept. 17.

The organisation of a Russo-Japanese Economic Corporation for commercial and industrial developments in Siberia is practically completed with a capital of 10 to 20 million roubles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AIR-RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

CONTINUAL STRAFING BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

DARING ATTACKS ON AERODROMES AND ENEMY WORKS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Air Ministry reports:—

On the battle-front, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, we carried out the following operations. We twice attacked Metzsablon, obtaining many direct hits on the railway triangle, workshops, gas works and barracks, and also attacked the Boulay aerodrome with good results.

On the night of the 14th-15th we kept up throughout the night heavy attacks on Metzsablon, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrucken, Kaiser's Lautern and the aerodromes at Frescaty and Boulay. We obtained many direct hits on the railway, especially at Metzsablon and Courcelles, and caused several fires at Metz, Kaiser's Lautern, the Saarbrucken station and the Frescaty aerodrome.

Three British machines have not returned.

On the morning of the 15th we again attacked Metzsablon railway triangle and many direct hits were secured. Enemy scouts were active.

We also bombed the Buhl aerodrome. Three British machines are missing.

We also bombed the Daimler works at Stuttgart on the 15th with good results. During this raid we encountered 20 hostile machines, of which we destroyed two. All the British machines returned.

We dropped 27 tons of bombs in 24 hours.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We destroyed four hostile machines and also two 2-seaters on the ground during a successful attack from low height on an aerodrome south of Lille.

Two British machines are missing.

We dropped during the past 24 hours eight tons of bombs.

ECHO OF BILLING TRIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Mrs. Villiers Stuart, a prominent figure in the recent Pemberton Billing trial, has been sentenced at the Old Bailey to nine months' imprisonment for bigamy.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MINOR ACTIVITIES ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Our advance in the Ypres Canal sector has reached a depth of 1,000 yards. We took 47 prisoners.

There has been much minor activity in the Cambrai region where, according to a captured Order, the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of the territory.

An indication of the state of the German moral is shown by a captured Order referring to "rumours spread behind the front by people who have lost their nerve." Another threatens with court-martial men returning from the front without arms.

FRENCH CAPTURE VAILLY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A French communiqué says:—

We have captured Vailly.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUED.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne we continued to progress during the night. East of Vauxaillon we carried Mont-des-Singes and took nearly 300 prisoners. Further south we captured Vailly.

We raided the region of Leintrey in Lorraine and took prisoners.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

ENEMY'S REMARKABLE DETERMINATION.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

This morning's air-raid, the first since August 15, was one of the most remarkable hitherto owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and the determination of the raiders, the latter indicating the enemy's desire to intimidate the population perhaps as a part of the peace offensive.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL MEETS.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council has met, the French Minister of Marine presiding. There were also present Admiral Wemyss (Great Britain) and Admiral Sims (United States), besides Italian and Japanese representatives.

FAMOUS RACEHORSE TRAINER DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

James East, the famous racehorse trainer, is dead.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

LU YUNG-TING'S COMMON SENSE.

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking wrote on the 9th inst.:—

The influence of the Military Governor, who from the first did not associate himself with the threat to use force in taking over the Canton Customs, is apparently prevailing and it is likely that the matter will be settled without the creation of a situation necessitating Allied action, which would be deplorable from every point of view.

The Canton Government several weeks ago took over the Canton Salt Administration, and Swatow followed suit. The Canton Government at first voiced the intention of taking two-thirds of the revenue, but, meeting with no opposition beyond diplomatic protests, soon annexed the remainder.

The Southerners probably thought that the Customs funds might be handed over to the Northern Government, but this is not so, as since 1917, the whole Customs revenues have been hypothecated in the service of foreign loans and obligations. Canton, Yunnan and Szechuan, therefore, would be in the happy but untenable position of absorbin a considerable portion of one of the country's greatest revenues without contributing to the repayment of loans contracted whilst China was as near to being united as she has been since the inauguration of the Republic.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing on the 6th inst. says: I learned to-day that the Allied Powers intend to lodge a protest against the announced intention of the Southern Military Government to seize the Chinese Maritime Customs within their authority. To whom the protest has to be presented is not very clear at the moment, but I understand that the American Legation has instructed the American Consul at Canton to protest. That the Constitutionalists of the South should attempt anything so illegal seems unthinkable. It would simply ruin any little prospects they had of recognition being accorded by the Powers. Moreover, it would expose them to counter measures such as would put them in an extremely awkward plight. For instance, they might be told "Very well. Take the Customs if you wish: but trade between Hongkong and Canton ceases." *Finis* could then be written over the Canton Administration.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[BY AMERICAN NAVY WIRELESS SERVICE.]

GUNS VERSUS MEN.

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.

Edward De Groot, Associated Supreme Director of Recreation in the Allied Armies, in a speech delivered here said:—

"Germany has been making guns and ammunition while we made men. The Americans have been matching the German military and Krupp preparedness for forty years with our playgrounds and Y.M.C.A. movements.

"The Americans have amazed the French and English as well as the Germans. When the Americans were in action they have not only carried the expected ground but refused to wait for counter-attacks and kept right on going until they got the Germans on the run. An instance at Chateau Thierry showed this spirit. At first the Germans used crack Prussian shock-troops and held Bavarians and Saxons in reserve. The American Marines drove the Prussians back to their reserves. The Germans changed their tactics and put the Saxons and Bavarians in as shock-troops and held the Prussians in reserve. The Marines rushed through the Bavarians and Saxons without shooting, reached the Prussian shock-troops and put them to rout, and walked and "shooed" the Bavarians and Saxons in as prisoners."

GREATEST REVENUE MEASURE IN HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Congress has begun work on the greatest revenue measure in history, providing for the raising of $24 billions, of which $8 billions will be in taxes and $16 billions in bonds.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, explaining the details of the measure for $8 billions in taxation, showed that the condition of the business men in the United States is such that they will be amply able to absorb the taxation without hardship.

THE YARN MARKET IN HONGKONG.

PHENOMENAL CHANGES.

In their yarn report for the past month Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall, state that phenomenal changes have taken place in the interval which are unprecedented in the entire annuals of the trade.

There has been continuous advice from India to all foreign holders to reship a large quantity of yarn owing to great scarcity and extremely high rates ruling there, and although 4,000 bales are ready to be reshipped, they are unable to secure tonnage.

This most unusual position has greatly affected our market and a big rise of $15 to $20 per bale has occurred during this interval, but the business was effected on a very small scale, in about 1,350 bales, which is mainly due to absolute unwillingness on the part of sellers to hold on firmly to their small stock, which they are so eager to reship to Bombay.

In contrast to this smart rise in lower counts, the values of higher counts, particularly 2's, remain almost stationary, the range being now almost in parity with those of 10s and 12s. This is rather extraordinary, as, in ordinary times, the difference between the higher and lower counts is invariably about $20.

Owing to continuous rains for several weeks, heavy floods in many southern districts have greatly hampered business as traffic with those place had been almost suspended for a long time, hence clearances had been very small, but have recently improved on account of communication having been restored and floods much subsided. At the close, the tone of our market is steady. Total sales, 1,325 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands 8,000 bales.

TENNIS.

In addition to the two matches H.K. C. C. *v.* The Rest 1st Divison *v.* R. E. *v.* The Rest 2nd Divison, the Junior League final match will also be played viz. C. R. C. (C) *v.* The Rest Junior League on the C. R. C. ground at Causeway Bay on the occasion of their annual "at Home."

C. R. C. (C) TEAM.

1 Wilson *v.* C. F. Lee.
2 Chow *v.* Chow.
3 Ng Tating *v.* Yung.

REST OF JUNIOR LEAGUE.

1 Mead *v.* Pyle.
2 Imura *v.* A. V. Rumjahn.
3 Lin *v.* F. H. Ismail.

As there is a rather big programme to be completed, players are requested by the League Secretary to be ready to commence play at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

NO. 3 COMPANY, ETC.

Inspectors and Sergts. of the Chinese Command are required to attend in uniform at Headquarters Office on Friday, September 20th, at 5.30 p.m.

SALUTING.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 59 of the D. O. Book:—

The salute with the left hand is abolished. All salutes are to be made with the right hand only. (C. S. P. Memo 403, 14th September, 1918.)

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon—P.C. 427 Hussain Khan.

September 18th, 1918.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

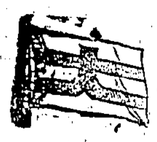
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to:—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE ... ... / MARSEILLES LINE Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.
"ARABIA MARU" ..... Saturday, 21st Sept., at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU" ..... Monday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE:—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE:—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 26th Sept. at 9 a.m.
For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 22nd Sept. at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, *Manager.*
No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
Joint Service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Sails
WILIS	8,000	21st September.
REMBRANDT	10,000	1st October.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

S.S. "YAHIKO MARU",
on or about 20th September.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agent.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR.	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 19, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Sept. 24, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	*TAISANG*	SUNDAY, Sept. 22, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	TUESDAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	WED'DAY, Sept. 25, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOT'S, CASH CHEMISTS.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" November 18th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST, AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd October
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st October.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th November.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 8th, 1919

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the onearrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th Sept., 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd Sept., 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th Sept., 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept., 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 759

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 758

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the House, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity, of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 2/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

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Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [396

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE 1/9 PER BOX.
DEPOSITORY:—[illegible]
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" ON EVERY GENUINE PACKET.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'POR about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Shidzuoka Maru, 12,520 tons	MON., 14th Oct., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Aki Maru, 12,300 tons * Tango Maru, 13,760 tons	SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§ Hwahwu, 8,500 tons	SAT., 28th Sept.

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji — * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:
* Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
* Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, *Manager*

Telephone 292 & 293

MESOPOTAMIA INCIDENT.

OFFICER'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

"Brigadier" writes to "The Pioneer": With reference to the account which "The Pioneer" quoted on July 31 from "The Englishman," which must seem almost incredible, of the escape from death of a British officer in Mesopotamia who was left for dead and found floating on the water six hours later, having been present "Brigadier" says he can vouch for the incident, which took place at Sanniyat on April 6, 1916. A British force after a night march was attacking the Turks at dawn between the marsh and the Tigris. The officer in question, a 2nd lieutenant, who had only joined his brigade three days before, was on the extreme right of the regiment in the second line. The brigade was held up and had to dig in on absolutely flat open ground under very heavy fire, losing nearly 40 per cent. of its strength, mostly in the first hour. This young officer fell about 600 yards from the Turks, unfortunately for him on a slight mound at the edge of the marsh, which made him conspicuous. He told "Brigadier" that he received three bullets through the right leg, then two through the left and while writhing on the ground a sixth through the body. Soon after he was struck by he seventh over the right eye. This stunned him for a time but he came to and later on an eighth bullet passed through both his eyes. As soon as the shelter trench had been made deep enough he was dragged under cover and remained in it until he felt warm water pouring over him. This was due to a strong north wind which was driving the marsh water southward towards the river and into the hastily dug trenches. He told "Brigadier" he had just sense and strength enough left to drag himself out of the shallow trench and that he remembered no more till he regained consciousness the day afterwards in the field hospital down the river. The trenches nearest the marsh were gradually flooded over and many wounded were drowned, but the brigade hung on till ordered by the corps commander to fall back some eight hours later. It brought back its wounded but this officer was left for dead. Next day the marsh having somewhat receded, the brigade was ordered to re-occupy its former position and the young officer, so "Brigadier" heard afterwards, was, as described, stranded but still alive, having floated on his back. "Brigadier" met him several times in London in 1917. He had practically recovered from all his wounds but the one which had deprived him of his sight. He was wonderfully cheerful, had learned to typewrite and was learning other occupations at St. Dunstan's. The only regret he expressed was that, being retired as 2nd lieutenant, he had nothing to show that he had ever been in the Army.

FIRST RIVETLESS VESSEL.

TRIUMPH OF SHIPBUILDING ON THE SOUTH COAST.

Somewhere on the south coast of England the first steel vessel built without rivets has been launched, in the presence of Lord Pirrie.

The vessel was built in a shipyard operated by the Inland Waterways and Docks section of the Royal Engineers, and as her production may mark an epoch in the shipbuilding industry, it is satisfactory that the initial experiment has taken place in England.

Instead of riveting and caulking the plates, they are joined in one process by electric welding. Although the process is not new, this is the first time that a vessel has been produced entirely by the new method. Its general adoption would speed up production, and it is computed from the results obtained that a saving of 20 or possibly 25 per cent. could be effected in both time and material.

The United States Shipping Board have been in close touch with this experimental work, and arrangements are in hand for the manufacture of a number of 10,000 tons standard ships, in the production of which "riveters" will become "welders." While the first vessel, just launched, is rivetless, it is calculated that these large vessels will only have about 2½ per cent. of the originally intended number of rivets. It is seen, therefore, that in nearly all circumstances the electric welding process may be satisfactorily used.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. Of ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

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3010	Take me back to U.S.A. ..... (Billy Williams) Why can't we have the Sea in London " "	
3011	I don't care ..... " " All the Silver from the Silvery Moon " "	
6647	Mister John Mackenzie O..... " " I come Fra' Scotland " "	
6648	Jean loves all the Jockeys ..... " " All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy " "	
6009	Take me where there are no Eyes about " " Let's all go Mad ... " "	

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

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THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

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67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at
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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION!
All sorts of Frames Lenses, and Protection glasses.

INTIMATIONS

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(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

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TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDABE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

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Branches and Representatives:—
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Cable Address:
Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".
Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

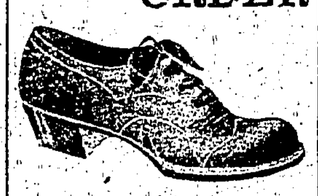
Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. SAYEKI, *Manager.*
No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.
(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 @2/- = $15,000,000
Silver ... 19,500,000
$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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MANAGER:
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 1918. 517

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... " 24,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
BUENOS AYRES	NEW YORK
CALCUTTA	OSAKA
CHANGCHUN	PEKIN
DAIREN (DALNY)	RANGOON
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SEATTLE
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SHIMONOSEKI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SOERABAYA
LONDON	SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES	TIENTSIN
LYONS	TOKYO
MANILA	TSINANFU
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
KISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1918.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking Business transacted. Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.
KWOK MAN FAT,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. 702

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	630,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6 1917

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL fl. 75,000,000 = (£6,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL fl. 60,000,000 = (£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND fl. 14,595,461 = (£ 968,280

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam.
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON.
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TEGAL TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
J. F. VAN REES
Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANCS 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., FRANCS 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager ... A. J. PERNOTTE.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING,
SHANGHAI, SAIGON,
TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG,
HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
7, Chater Road. Tel. 2440
Hongkong, April 2, 1918. [30

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 852 Pte. J. C. Ferguson, S. R. Section, is permitted to resign, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated 10.9.18.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 716 Pte. E. Davidson, M. G. Coy., is appointed Lance Corporal., dated 12.9.18.

No. 483 Pte. E. F. Aucott and No. 523 Pte. W. Wright, "B" Coy., are appointed Lance Corporals, dated 13.9.18.

TRANSFERS.

No. 811 Pte. T. F. Ford, "B" Coy., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 10.9.18.

No. 591 Pte. D. S. Gubbay is transferred from "B" Coy. to "D" Company, dated 10.9.18.

LEAVE.

Sergt. P. Jacks, Artillery Coy., is granted extension of leave, until 4.10.18.

Pte. R. H. Sharp, "A" Coy., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 13.9.18.

SALUTING.

The left-hand salute by warrant officer, non-commissioned officers and men is abolished.

The salute will be given by all ranks with the right hand. When saluting to the side the head will be turned towards the person saluted.

In cases where from physical incapacity a right-hand salute is impossible, the salute will be given with the left hand.

(A. O. 211 of 1918).

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of Classification of No. 2 Platoon, "A" Coy.:—

Number exercised	36
Marksmen	2
1st Class	18
2nd	16

The following were the averages:

Practice	No. 13	13.3
,,	,, 14	19.8
,,	,, 15	11.8
,,	,, 16	20.2
,,	,, 17	12.3
,,	,, 18	1.2
,,	,, 19	5.8
Company average		93.4

SICK PARADES.

Major G. D. R. Black, having returned from leave, all ranks requiring medical aid are to attend at his consulting room as usual.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20th:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

13th to 20th September:—

E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut Marley: Lyeemun, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyeemun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sgts. Barclay and White, R.E.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 17th to 30th September, 1918, inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

THURSDAY, 19th September:—

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 20th September:—

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks, T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September:—

5.00 p.m.—Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 19th September:—

5.15 p.m.—No. 1 gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 20th September:—

7.10 a.m.—Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—No. 1 gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress drill order with rifles.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

MONDAY, 16th & FRIDAY, 20th inst.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry (Monday), and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 13th Sept. No. 5 Platoon.

On duty 14th Sept. No. 3 Platoon Mounted Sec. and Signalling sec.

On duty 14th Sept. No. 6 Platoon

On duty 15th Sept. No. 7 Platoon

On duty 16th Sept. No. 8 Platoon

On duty 17th September Machine Gun Company.

On duty 18th Sept. No. 1 Platoon.

On duty 18th Sept. No. 4 Platoon.

On duty 19th Sept. No. 2 Platoon.

On duty 20th September, No. 3 Platoon. Mounted Section and Signalling Section.

On duty 21st Sept. No. 4 Platoon.

Orderly Officer for week ending 22nd Sept. Lieut. Branch.

Next for duty—Lieut. Blason.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept.:—

5 p.m. Swimming fall in at Blake Pier.

SATURDAY, 21st Sept.:—

1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. P. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

To-day's Advertisements

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 18, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/8
,, On demand,	3/8 1/16
,, 30 days' sight	3/8 1/8
,, 4 months' sight,	3/8 3/8
Credits, 4 months' sight,	3/9
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/9 1/2
On Paris—	
On demand,	490 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight,	507 1/2
On New York—	
On demand,	87 5/8
Credits, 60 days' sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand,	158
On Manila—	
On demand,	176
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	160 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	43.20
Sovereigns (buying rate)	$5.40 nom.
Silver (per oz.)	49 1/2 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	2 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 3/4 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

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Miss Pedden
Lt.-Col. and Mrs Thursby Pelham
Mr T. L. Perkins
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Eng.-Com. Reed
Mr W. E. Roberts
Mr F. J. de Rome
Mr and Mrs Rope
Mrs Seqveland
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Mrs Sveen
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Miss Ventris
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Mr B. James
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Mr & Mrs McAinsh
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr B. J. de Moore
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr H. Pearman
Mrs F. E. Pennoyer
Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mrs Sangster
Mr Stubbings and daughter
Mr J. de Vries
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Mr P. M. Thurber

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Mr F. E. Combie
Mr P. C. Faithfull
Mr C. Hawkins
Mr H. J. Hennessy
Mr A. W. Mathews
Mr O. Normann
Mr S. Paul
Mr I. Pooley
Mr H. J. Rowe
Mr and Mrs Sleor
Mrs Straney
Mr W. Watkins

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa ... lb.	24
,, Prime Cut ... ,,	24
,, Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk. ,,	23
,, Roast,—Shin ,,	24
,, Breast,—Ngau Nam ... ,,	20
,, Soup,—Tong Yuk ... ,,	26
,, Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ,,	24
,, Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan ,,	30
,, Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1 ... ,,	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No per set	10
,, Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li each	50
,, Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li each	60 cents.
,, Head,—Ngau Tau ... each	100
,, Heart,—Ngau Sam ... lb.	13
,, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin ,,	20
,, Feet,—Ngau Keuk ... each	10
,, Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ,,	10
,, Tail,—Ngau Mei ,,	20
,, Liver,—Ngau Kon ... lb.	13
,, Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb.	8
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk ... set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat lb.	28
,, Leg,—Yeung Pei ... ,,	28
,, Shoulder,—Yeung Shau ,,	24
,, Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk ,,	18
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong per set	25
,, Brains,—Chu No ... per set	22
,, Feet,—Chu Keuk ... lb.	15
,, Fry,—Chu Chap ... ,,	15
,, Head,—Chu Tau ... ,,	20
,, Heart,—Chu Sam ... each	10
,, Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ... each	10
,, Liver,—Chu Kon ... lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ...	25
,, Leg,—Chu Pei ...	28
,, Loin,—Chu Hau Tun ,,	28
,, Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ... ,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ... set	60
,, Heart,—Yeung Sam ... each	8
,, Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu each	12
,, Liver,—Yeung Kon ... lb.	28
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai ,,	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau ... ,,	20
,, Mutton,—Shang Yeung You ,,	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... ,,	20
,, Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1 ... lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau ... lb.	—

Fish.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu ... lb.	19
Bream,—Pin Yu ... ,,	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ,,	18
Carp,—Li Yu ...	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu ...	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu ... ,,	20
Crabs,—Hai ... ,,	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ,,	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ...	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ... ,,	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha ...	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ... ,,	16
,, Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu ,,	20
,, Yellow,—Wong Sin ... ,,	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai ... ,,	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan ... ,,	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ... ,,	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak ... ,,	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap ,,	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ... ,,	22
Loach,—Wu Yu ... ,,	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ... ,,	32
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ... ,,	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ... ,,	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu ... ,,	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho ... ,,	16
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu ,,	14
Perch,—Tau Lo ...	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong ... ,,	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu ... ,,	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... ,,	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong ... ,,	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha ... ,,	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha ...	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung ... ,,	13
Roach,—Chun Yu ... ,,	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu ... ,,	36
Shark,—Sha Yu ... ,,	8
Skate,—Po Yu ... ,,	10
Shrimps,—Ha ... ,,	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu ... ,,	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ... ,,	28
Tench,—Wan Yu ... ,,	22
Turbot,—Tso Hau Yu ... ,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Y ...	40

Poultry.

	Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai ... lb.	30
Capons, small,—Sin Kai ... ,,	28
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai ... ,,	28
Duck,—Ap ... ,,	22
Doves,—Pan Kau ...	—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh) ... per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... lb.	36
Fowls, Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ,,	28
Geese,—Ngo ... ,,	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ... ,,	30
,, Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na ... ,,	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui ... each	22
Pheasant,—Shan Kai ...	—
Quail,—Om Chun ...	—
Partridges,—Che Ku ...	—

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan ... lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko ,,	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Tsiu ,,	4
Carambola,—Yeung To ... ,,	12
Cocoanuts,—Y[illegible] ... each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung ... lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ...	8 each
Lichees, Dried, (small stone),—Lai Chi Kon lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheong Tim Chang ,,	—
Oranges, (Canton), ... ,,	—
Pears, (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li ,,	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ... ,,	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tse ,,	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu ... ,,	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Taim Lo Yau ... each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To ... lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz ... ,,	25

Vegetables, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Chouk ... each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi ... lb.	4
,, Long,—Tau Kok ... ,,	6
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau ,,	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ... ,,	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa ,,	5
,, Red,—Hung Ka ... ,,	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi ,,	6
,, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... ,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kan Shun ,,	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Fa each	—
,, (Medium), ,,	—
,, (Small), ,,	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun ... lb.	6
Celery Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi ,,	10
Chillie Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu ,,	25
,, Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ,,	10
,, Green,—Ching Lat Chiu ,,	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ... each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau ... lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung ,,	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung ... ,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan ,,	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai ... each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi ... each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... lb.	6
,, Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... ,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku lb.	
Okroes ... lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau ,,	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ... ,,	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu ... ,,	3
,, Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai lb.	3
,, American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa ... lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ,,	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong ,,	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau ,,	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ... ,,	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ... ,,	7
Taros,—Wu Tau ... ,,	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak ,,	4
Vetable Marrow,—Tait Kwa ... ,,	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi ... ,,	15
,, Lily root,—Lin Ngau ,,	6
Yams,—Tai Shu ...	6

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.75	29.74
Temperature	84	78	82
Humidity	73	91	82
Direction of Wind	S	CALM	W
Force	3	0	1
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.68	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 17th—84
Lowest open air Temperature on the 18th—78

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory Sept. 18, 1918.

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept., 1918:—

Date.	Ends	Begins.
Sept. 17th,	5.59	6.38
,, 18th,	5.59	6.37
,, 19th,	5.59	6.35
,, 20th,	6.0	6.35
,, 21st,	6.0	6.34
,, 22nd,	6.0	6.33
,, 23rd,	6.1	6.32
,, 24th,	6.1	6.31
,, 25th,	6.1	6.30
,, 26th,	6.2	6.29
,, 27th,	6.2	6.28
,, 28th,	6.2	6.27
,, 29th,	6.2	6.25
,, 30th,	6.2	6.24

Temperature.

Hongkong, Sept. 18th, 1918.

BAROMETER—9 A.M.	29.76
Do. 1 P.M.	29.72
Do. 4 P.M.	29.70
THERMOMETER 9 A.M.	82
Do. 1 P.M.	83
Do. 4 P.M.	83
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	79
Do. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	79
Do. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	79
Do. Maximum	83
Do. Minimum (over night)	78

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	DATE	
Philippine Islands and Formosa via Keelung	Thursday, 19th, Registration Letters	 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia	Thursday, 19th,	10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Thursday, 19th,	2.00 P.M.
Quinhon and Tourane	Thursday, 19th,	2.00 P.M.
Straits Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez The Parcel Mail will be closed To-day at 5 p.m.	Thursday, 19th, Registration Letters	 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 19th,	3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Thursday, 19th,	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Friday, 20th,	11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 20th,	2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Friday, 20th,	3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 21st, Registration Letters	 9.15 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 21st,	10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Saturday, 21st, Registration Letters	 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Satruday, 21st,	3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Saturday, 21st,	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 22nd,	9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Monday, 23rd, Registration Letters	 11.45 A.M. 12.30 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Monday, 23rd,	2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 24th,	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 24th,	3.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$590 s.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$380 n.
North China Ins.	T.127½ b.
Union Ins.	$900 s.
Yangtsze Ins.	$210 b. ex 73 sa.
Far Easterns	T. 26½ b.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$160 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$330 sa.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$85½ b.
H.K. Steamboats	$22.75 sa.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 n.
Do. (Def.)	$146 b.
Shell Transports	107/6 b.
Star Ferries	$24½ b.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$88 b.
Malabon Sugars	$38 n.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T.15½ b.
Raubs	$2.40 s.
Tronoh Mines	36/- b.
Ural Caspians	27/6 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$96 b.
H. & W. Docks	$157 b.
S'hai Docks	T. 149 sa.
New Engineerings	T. 25 b.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$100 s.
Hongkong Hotels	$93 n.
Hongkong Lands	$96 b., & 97 n.
Humphreys	$7.50 s.
Kowloon Lands	$32 b.
West Points	$71 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 225 b.
Kung Yiks	$17½ n.
Laou Kung Mows	$125½ n.
Orientals	$62 n.
Shanghai Cottons	$160 s.
Yangtszepoos	$9.00 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$8.20 b., & 8.20 sa.
China-Borneos	$10 b.
China Lights	$5.75 b.
China-Providents	$7.80 n.
Dairy Farms, Old $29½ n., New $27½ n.	
H.K. Electrics	$66 n.
Macau Do.	$40½ n.
Hongkong Ropes	$30½ b.
H.K. Tramways $7.00 b., & 7.00 sa.	
Peak Tramways (Old)	$6.75 b.
do. (New)	$ .70 n.
Steam Laundries	$3.50 sa.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$13½ n.
Water-boats	$12 n.
Watsons	$5.60 b.
Powells	$9.00 b.
Wisemans	$26 n.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	Singapore,	Sept. 10th.
Alor Gajah ($1)	2.70	3.00
Amal. Malay (y. pd.	2.00	2.25
Ayer Hitam ($5)	11.00	12.50
Ayer Kuning ($1)	.95	1.05
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.60	1.80
Ayer Panas ($5)	7.50	8.00
Balgownie ($1)	4.00	4.50
Bassett ($1)	0.70	0.85
Batang Benar ($10)	10.00	12.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.25pm
Bukit Selotong ($1)	0.40	0.50
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.70	0.80
Bukit Kepong (2)	2.50	2.80
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.50	0.65
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	5.00	5.50
Glenealy Pns. ($1)	1.40	1.60
Haytor ($5)	7.00	7.50
Indragiri ($5)	4.50	5.15
Jeram ($1)	1.15	1.25
Jinjah ($1)	1.15	1.30
Kamasan ($2)	4.00	4.25
Kedah ($1)	2.90	3.10
Kelemak R. ($5)	4.50	5.00
Kempas ($2)	6.50	7.00
Kluang ($5)	...	5.00
Lunas ($5)	5.75	6.25
Malaka Pinda	1.85	1.95
Malakoff ($2)	3.80	4.10
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.40	0.55
Margui ($5)	5.00	6.00
New Serendah ($2)	3.25	3.50
Nyalas ($5)	5.00	6.00
Pajam ($5)	9.25	9.75
Pantai ($1)	1.00	1.25
Parit Perak ($1)	1.75	1.85
Perak River ($1)	1.80	2.00
Pulau Bulang ($10)	3.75	3.90
Punggor ($1)	0.40	0.60
Radella ($5)	8.00	9.00
Sandycroft ($2)	3.00	3.25
Scudai ($5)	5.00	5.25
Sembrong ($1)	0.20	0.30nom
Sungei Bagan ($2)	2.50	2.90
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.25	0.35pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.65	0.75
Tapah ($10)	10.50	12.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	8.25	9.00
Temerloh ($1)	0.70	0.90
Trafalgar ($2)	0.80	0.95
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.50	0.65
United Malacca ($1)	0.80	0.90
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.25	3.75

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 18th to 24th, 1918.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
Wed.	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEATHER REPORT.

September 18th 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased considerably at Guam, and slightly at the majority of other reporting stations; the depression remains over the Gulf of Tongking. A typhoon is situated near Guam, its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.40 inches, against an average of 72.08 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. to E. or variable winds, moderate to slight; cloudy generally, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: S.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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